

Syria, Soviets sign protocol

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria and the Soviet Union Sunday signed a five-year protocol on developing economic, scientific and cultural cooperation, the official Syrian News Agency SANA reported. The protocol was signed by Semyon Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet Union's State Committee for External Economic Relations, and by Syrian Planning Minister Kamal Sharaf. SANA said the document covered development projects that Syria is carrying out with Soviet aid, including land improvement, dam-building, water resource studies, railway construction, oil-drilling and the expansion of the port of Lattakia. Two years ago Syria and the Soviet Union signed a 20-year friendship and cooperation treaty. Moscow is Syria's main arms supplier.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

2101-2108
210-2146
2148-2151

Qawasmi: Israelis plan Hebron step

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Hebron Mayor Fahd Qawasmi said Sunday that he expected the Israeli occupation authorities to dissolve Hebron's elected Municipal Council any time. Mr. Qawasmi, who was deported by the Israelis to the East Bank in May, 1980, told the Jordan Times that the decision to dissolve the Hebron Municipal Council had already been taken, and that the Israeli military authorities were postponing its announcement until they could find persons in Hebron willing to take over the council's tasks and be appointed by the Israeli authorities to replace it.

Full text of the Qawasmi interview will be published in tomorrow's Jordan Times

Volume 7 Number 2101

AMMAN, MONDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1982 — MUHARRAM 16, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

3 U.S. senators meet Bourguiba

TUNIS (R) — U.S. senator Mark Hatfield had talks Sunday with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, officials said. Defence Minister Salaheddine Baly was also present, they said. Accompanied by Senators Paul Laxalt and Thomas Eagleton, Mr. Hatfield conferred later with Prime Minister Mohammed M'zali and Mahmoud Messaadi, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Hatfield arrived from Kenya on what is officially described as a general orientation tour and is due in Marrakesh, Morocco, Monday before returning to Washington.

2 Soviet cosmonauts could break space endurance record

MOSCOW (R) — Two Soviet cosmonauts appeared to be preparing to establish a space endurance record after fresh supplies were sent up to them Sunday. The official Soviet News Agency TASS announced the launching of the Progress-16 freight craft and said it would take "expendable materials and a variety of other cargoes" to the orbiting Salyut-7 space station. Salyut's crew, Anatoly Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev, have been in space for 172 days and seems likely to break the 185-day record of Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin set in 1980.

Brazilian, Saudi ministers hold talks

BAHRAIN (R) — Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal held a second round of talks in Jeddah Sunday and discussed bilateral relations and developments in the region, the official Saudi Press Agency said. The agency quoted Mr. Guerreiro as saying his talks with Prince Saud Saturday also covered cooperation in fields of finance, economy and trade. Mr. Guerreiro, who arrived Saturday on an official visit, said they also discussed the international economy, the north-south dialogue and the Middle East. He described Saudi-Brazil relations as excellent. Brazil imports oil from Saudi Arabia, which last year concluded a \$50 million, five-year agreement with a Brazilian firm for the supply of iron ore pellets.

Al Baz delivers lecture on Apollos

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Farouk Al Baz, a prominent Egyptian-born scientist who contributed to the Apollo space programmes, Sunday gave a lecture and a slide show on the "result of the Apollo missions." Dr. Al Baz, who arrived in Amman on a six-day private visit Saturday, will deliver another lecture entitled "Deserts and Earths of Mars" today, Monday. The Arab-American geologist is also expected to meet with senior government officials during his stay here.

Sihanouk celebrates 60th birthday

PARIS (R) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the coalition of Kampuchean resistance groups, arrived in Paris from New York Sunday for a three-day visit. Officials said the prince, 60 Sunday, would celebrate his birthday with a reception at a Paris hotel Monday for guests from the diplomatic corps and members of France's Kampuchean community. Prince Sihanouk, who attended the United Nations General Assembly while in New York, will go to Peking on Wednesday, his aides said. They said he would return to France on Dec. 11 for several days during which he hoped to have talks with President Francois Mitterrand. They said he then intended touring African countries, notably Senegal and Mali, in his capacity as head of the coalition.

Boucetta delivers message to King

AQABA (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received a message from King Hassan II of Morocco dealing with the outcome of talks held in Washington between an Arab League committee and President Reagan and senior U.S. officials on Middle East peace prospects.

The message was delivered to the King at the Royal Palace in Aqaba by Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta who arrived earlier Sunday from Saudi Arabia where he was on a similar mission.

The message explains in detail the talks held with the Reagan

administration and King Hassan's speech before the U.N. General Assembly on the principles and of establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East, the Jordan News Agency, Petra said.

It said that the message also dealt with the future programme of the seven member committee. Petra added.

The audience was attended by Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi and Moroccan ambassador to Jordan Abdul Latif Laraki.

Mr. Boucetta left for home later Sunday at the end of his mission, Petra added.

JPRC increases production

AMMAN (J.T.) — All newly installed units under the third expansion project of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) are now functional, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said Sunday.

The work carried out under the project includes raising production and treatment capacity of oil products by 1,300 tonnes daily; of benzene by 1,000 tonnes daily; collection of liquefied gas by 225 tonnes daily, and vacuum production at distillation units by 100 tonnes daily as of Sunday, Petra said.

It also includes improving the production capacity of steam and water treatment plants, electricity generators in addition to oxygen and nitrogen, it added.

The company also is implementing a plan to set up a "union" unit aimed at producing a higher quality of benzene, the news agency said.

A spokesman for the company said that production of hydrogen is expected to start by end of this year when production of mineral oils will also be raised considerably.

Israel demands Egyptian envoy's return before Taba talks resume

Cairo urges Jordan to join Mideast talks

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali was quoted Sunday as urging Jordan to join Middle East peace talks.

In an interview with the pro-government weekly newspaper Al-Siyasi, Mr. Ali said: "I believe His Majesty (King Hussein) now has a historical chance to do a great service to his country, the Palestinians and the whole area if he participated in the talks."

Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) held talks last month on a possible federation between Jordan and the Palestinians now under Israeli rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

On Egypt's dispute with Israel over the Sinai area of Taba, south of the Israeli port of Eilat, Mr. Ali told Al-Siyasi his country was determined to defend its rights in the area.

The Taba issue was recently raised by Egypt following reports on the imminent opening of a multi-million dollar Israeli hotel in the area, an action which Egypt said violated an agreement reached last April.

Meanwhile in Tel Aviv the Israeli government Sunday made clear it would resume negotiations with Egypt on border disputes only if Cairo moved to improve severely strained relations.

Government spokesman Dan Meridor told reporters after a cabinet meeting that Israel accepted Egypt's request for talks if it was linked to discussions on wider issues.

Egypt, the only Arab country that has a peace treaty with Israel, has frozen relations and recalled its ambassador in protest at Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Israel is pressing for an overall improvement in relations and would like to resume negotiations on autonomy for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

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Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir had received a written request from Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali for frontier negotiations. Mr. Meridor said.

Most of the border disputes were settled in the last few days before Israel returned Sinai to Egypt last April under the Camp David agreement.

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Egypt prepared to buy East European arms

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's air force commander said Sunday his country was ready to buy East European arms only if guarantees for supply of their spare parts were provided, a Cairo newspaper reported.

Gen. Mohamed Abdel-Hamid Hilmi told the mass-circulation Al-Akhar: "We are prepared to buy Eastern (European) arms on condition we are assured of the continuity of their technical care."

He did not say which country was involved but the statement appeared to refer to the scarcity of spare parts for Soviet-made weapons on which Egypt depended almost entirely until the early 1970's.

The issue was frequently raised by the late President Anwar Sadat who ended Egypt's close relations with Moscow in 1972 by expelling

17,000 Soviet military advisers.

Egypt now shops for its arms from Western countries, especially the United States with which it is engaged in an ambitious programme to update and replace its weaponry.

Egypt's air force is launching a major exercise Monday in the Western desert. American, French, Canadian and Soviet aircraft are due to take part.

Meanwhile President Hosni Mubarak Sunday abruptly cancelled plans to attend the air force display in Egypt's western desert, saying he had to attend a political meeting instead.

The decision puzzled military observers since his attendance at Monday's display, being held at Wadi Natrun, about 60 kilometres northwest of Cairo, had been billed as a major engagement.

Officials said the president decided he would be too busy for the display because he had to attend a training course being held for younger members of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP).

President Mubarak, a former air force commander and fighter pilot, had been due to watch planes make training attacks with live ammunition on ground targets and to see the launch of a Maverick missile from an American-built F-4 Phantom jet.

It was at a military parade in October last year that former President Anwar Sadat was assassinated. But officials said Mr. Mubarak's change of plan was not made on security grounds.

The exercise is being held to mark the 50th anniversary of the Egyptian air force.

Thousands of Spaniards welcome Pope in Madrid

MADRID (R) — Thousands of Spaniards turned out Sunday to welcome Pope John Paul just three days after electing their first Socialist government for almost half a century.

Police reported big crowds gathering on the streets leading from Barajas Airport, where the Pope was due to be met by King Juan Carlos at the beginning of his 16th papal journey abroad. The visit is the first to Spain by a reigning pontiff.

The streets, now free of election propaganda, were festooned with Vatican and Spanish flags and huge pictures of the Polish-born pontiff, with slogans declaring: "We love you."

The political consequences of

Thursday's Socialist election victory, concern over a dramatic decline in faith in this once deeply Catholic country and continued violence in the Basque country are expected to be among issues the Pope will address during a grueling 10-day journey through 10 Spanish provinces.

The pontiff's trip to Spain had been postponed twice, once because of the attempt on his life last year and the second time because of the elections, which brought the left-wing back to power for the first time since before the 1936-39 civil war.

The Spanish church said it was expecting guidance from the Pope on religious, political and social problems, at what it called a crucial moment in the country's history.

But church officials said they felt certain the Pope would indicate support for the newly-elected government on the grounds that the Socialists were moderate and that there would be no repetition of the fierce anti-clericalism promoted by the party when it was last in power in the 1930's.

The right-wing newspaper El Alcazar said the Pope was coming to Spain because of the divisions, confusion and even corruption inside the church and the influential daily El Pais questioned whether Spain could still call itself Catholic.

Another Madrid daily, Diario

16, repeated allegations that the church gave succour to Basque gunmen.

The Pope's arrival coincides with two anniversaries which symbolically illustrate the power that the papacy once held over the country and the absence of that power today.

On Oct. 31, 1562, Pope Pius V promulgated a decree outlawing bull-fighting and threatening those who ignored the ruling with excommunication.

The papal decree, which was later quietly dropped, coincided with the high days of Spanish Catholicism when the inquisition imposed the faith with dreadful punishment and torture.

Anti-Pope in Spain, page 6

Violence erupts again in Lebanese mountains

KAIFOUN, Lebanon (R) — Christian and Druze militiamen clashed Sunday in the Israeli-held Shouf mountains, southeast of Beirut, in a renewed sectarian flare-up.

Anti-tank grenades and mortar shells slammed into this town 15 kilometres from the capital as Druze gunmen traded sniper fire with Christian forces from a nearby barracks at Souq Al-Gharb.

After about two hours, the fighting died down and an Israeli armoured column headed by an M-60 Tank rumbled through the town to enforce a shaky ceasefire.

A 17-year-old boy dead in Kaifoun, apparently hit by a stray bullet, and local residents said another person was wounded.

The residents said fighting began when a carload of Christian militiamen from the right-wing "Lebanese Forces" drove through the town and began shooting.

The area is a few kilometres north of the village of Kfar Matta, where the "Lebanese Forces" clashed earlier this month with militiamen from the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) which represents the local Druze population.

An Israeli soldier, on top of a troop carrier parked in the main square of Kaifoun, shouted that the Israelis had come to reassure the Druze they were safe from attack.

State-run Beirut radio reported a similar clash near the town of Bhamdoun, on the Beirut-Damascus highway, but gave no details.

Syrians fire 2 missiles

TEL AVIV (R) — Syrian Forces Sunday fired two anti-aircraft missiles at Israeli planes on routine reconnaissance flights over Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, an Israeli army spokesman said.

The missiles missed their target and the Israeli planes returned safely to base, he added.

The missiles were fired from just inside Syrian territory, he added.

In Tel Aviv, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said a Syrian missile attack on Israeli planes over eastern Lebanon Sunday was a serious ceasefire violation which could delay the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

The ground-to-air missiles were fired from bases in Syria at reconnaissance aircraft flying over Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, an Israeli army spokesman said. The planes were not hit and returned safely to base, he added.

PLO to fix date for PNC meeting

TUNIS (R) — The Palestine National Council (parliament-in-exile) will meet in December in an unspecified Arab capital, a Palestinian spokesman said Saturday night.

He said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership would meet in Tunis Monday to fix a precise date and the venue.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat rebuffed here Saturday night after official visits to Yugoslavia and Romania.

In Damascus, Palestinian sources said Mr. Arafat would brief other PLO leaders on the results of his recent tour of Arab and other countries.

Khaled Al Fahoum, speaker of the Palestine National Council, and Damascus-based members of the 15-man PLO executive committee will leave Monday for Tunis, the sources said.

Israeli Labour Party rejects talks with PLO

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's Labour Party Sunday rejected Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) offers of direct talks with Israeli opposition groups and dismissed them as a publicity stunt.

Commenting on a Rome newspaper report in which PLO leader Yasser Arafat was quoted as saying a direct dialogue between the PLO and Israeli opposition groups was possible, Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres told newsmen the opposition party "rejects all suggestions of negotiations with the PLO because we are against a Palestinian state and against putting a hostile Palestinian army at the gates of Jerusalem."

He described the PLO feelers as a public relations ploy.

Labour Party Secretary Hayim Bar-Lev said Sunday that the PLO wanted a dialogue on just one subject: The establishment of a Palestinian state, a concept the Labour Party rejected.

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Israeli general felt slaughter might be coming

TEL AVIV (R) — Maj.-Gen. Amir Drori, front-line commander of Israeli troops in Lebanon, told a judicial inquiry into the Beirut massacres Sunday that he had feared the slaughter might take place.

"Everyone somewhere in his mind harboured that possibility," he told an open session of the commission investigating the massacres of Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila refugee camps six weeks ago.

Last week Defence Minister Ariel Sharon testified that no one had foreseen the killings.

While Gen. Drori spoke Sunday of personal misgivings about Israel's decision to send Lebanese Falangist militiamen into the camps, Mr. Sharon had said last

week: "I want to say on behalf of the entire defence establishment that not one of us foresaw, or could have foreseen, the horrors that were perpetrated in Sabra and Shatila."

Israeli troops in west Beirut allowed militia into the camps with the declared aim of rounding up Palestinian commandos.

Gen. Drori made clear he had personally not wanted Falangists to enter the refugee camps and would have preferred the round-up to have been carried out by the Lebanese army.

He said he first heard of "irregularities" in the camps on the morning of Sept. 17, about 17 hours after the right-wing militias entered the area.

"There was no specific information on a massacre," the general said. But the Israeli officer

acting as liaison with the Falangists told him a Palestinian girl had claimed she was hit on the head by a militiaman.

The officer also said the militia had attacked civilians in north-western Beirut.

"There was a feeling that maybe irregular things were happening and that added to my uncomfortable feeling that they were not fighting as we (the Israeli army) do... that they had fired into houses without getting people out of them."

The soft-spoken, burly general gave almost two hours of testimony during an open session of the commission held in a small classroom on the Hebrew University campus. He was asked not to divulge information which might compromise state security until a closed session that followed.

Nigerian religious riots spread to 2 other cities

LAGOS (R) — More than 450 people were killed in the northeastern Nigerian town of Maiduguri last week in religious riots that spread to two other northern cities, a newspaper reported Sunday.

The daily Sketch quoted an authoritative source in Maiduguri as saying 452 people died in rioting involving extremist Muslims, followers of the late Alhaji Mohammed Marwa, whom they believe to be the prophet of Islam.

His sect was also blamed for disturbances in Kaduna, where police said 18 people were killed in violence that erupted after police went to arrest about 200 followers of Alhaji Marwa who arrived in the city from Maiduguri.

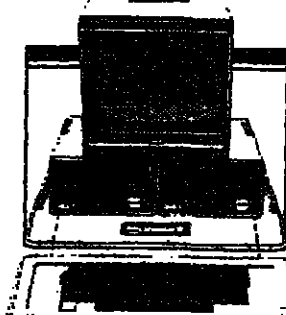
Muslim students went on the rampage Saturday in Kano, a major centre in the predominantly Muslim north. The students burned down churches after a dispute about the siting of a church close to a mosque. No deaths were reported.

There were no reports of violence in any of the three towns Sunday and reporters in Kaduna said the city was quiet with police patrolling the streets in strength.

The riots were the first major religious disturbances in Nigeria since the end of 1980, when hundreds of people were killed in 11 days of violence attributed to inflammatory preaching by Alhaji Marwa, who was himself among the victims.

Hundreds of his followers were imprisoned following the violence. The last of them were released early this month on the anniversary of Nigerian independence, according to politicians in Lagos who have criticised the move.

The violence in Maiduguri, some 1,200 kilometres from here, erupted last Tuesday after police tried to arrest 16 Alhaji Marwa followers who had been preaching that he was the true prophet of Islam and that the name of Muhammad, the prophet of Islam for Orthodox Muslims, should not be mentioned.



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DAIHATSU
CHARMANT
Page 3

Randa Habib's CORNER**Just a matter of decoding**

A good restaurant is one that offers you a bilingual menu. This allows foreigners to read the suggested dishes... Well, at least in principle...

Because even though most of the restaurants offer you bilingual menus you sometimes need extraordinary skills to be able to decipher what is written.

I have, for your sake gathered some "gems" picked here and there from the menus of our restaurants.

A good restaurant always offers you "hors d'oeuvres." This one had even a selection.

Our d'oeuvre variés and - Our d'oeuvre Orient',

Followed by "shrimps cocktails" that had nothing to envy to the "smoked salmon"

For the main dishes a title "main dishes" would lead you to believe that these are dishes for men only but relax our restaurant owners are not anti-feminists but just poor in spelling.

Consequently as main dishes here is the list.

-Beef steak

-Turnado

-Chicken d'ousses

-File sauté

-Chicken curi

-Orient kibab

-Blav rize

-Beef struganov.

As for desserts you have the choice between:

-Brofatsirollis socce chocoia

-Kateau chocoia

-Tchees kake.

And finally if you are very smart you will understand that

"mille veille" means "mille feuilles"

A last comment: I have not found any serious spelling mistakes in the wine lists maybe because it is only a matter of copying the label on the bottles.

NEWS IN BRIEF**Course opens on community development**

AMMAN (Petra) — An 11-day training course for community centres' staff opened at Princess Rahma Community Development Centre at Allan Sunday. The 25 participants will be oriented on methods for developing local communities and on the role of social development centres and their functions.

JCO lends JD 675,000 in Madaba

MADABA (Petra) — The Madaba office of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) has granted cooperative societies in the district a total of JD 675,000 in loans since the beginning of this year, a spokesman for the JCO said.

IDB to underwrite public shares

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) will underwrite shares and bonds issued by public industrial or tourist companies in Jordan, according to an announcement by the IDB board Sunday.

Children present a 'most enjoyable' evening of music

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — On the occasion of the World Music Day, the G.R.H.O.M.A. Music School and the Friends of G.R.H.O.M.A. Society Sunday organised an enjoyable evening of music at the Intercontinental Hotel.

Children and youth who attend the school participated in the concert, some of them singing and others playing various musical instruments.

The G.R.H.O.M.A. Music School, (the name incidentally is an abbreviation of the first initials of three children of Mrs. Nancy Zanariri, the founder of the school), is a private organisation teaching music for children.

Sunday's concert was an appreciable attempt at various types of music such as classical, jazz and pop, especially considering the age of the children who participated.

The concert, attended by more than 450 people, started with the national anthem played on piano by one of the students of the school followed by a short speech by Rania Kurdi, who dedicated the first song of the concert to the "children of Sabra and Shatila."

The programme was widely enjoyed by the audience who responded with cheers and applause.

Abandoned vehicles to be impounded

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) has launched a campaign to collect and impound all abandoned vehicles which are found on street pavements in Amman, a (PSD) spokesman announced Sunday.

He said that such abandoned vehicles have been impeding the flow of traffic and obstructing pedestrians.

The impounded vehicle are being towed to the Traffic Department and, their owners should contact that department within 15 days to claim them, otherwise the vehicles would be sent to vehicle dumps, the spokesman said.

Momiani urges increased efforts to implement ministry's programmes

AMMAN (Petra) — Supervising and following up the implementation of projects undertaken by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment in various governorates was discussed at a meeting held here Sunday under the chairmanship of Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani.

The meeting was attended by directors of the concerned departments who were urged by the minister to "double" their efforts in meeting the ministry's increasing responsibilities.

In the past two years, the ministry has increased its staff in these departments to meet expansions in its projects and help carry out projects successfully, Mr. Momani said.

Swedish experts in Arabic arrive

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two Swedish experts in Arabic language, Kerry Persson and Bengt Knutsson, arrived in Amman Saturday night on a two-day visit.

The visit aims "to bridge the culture gap between Sweden and Middle East," according to Dr. Knutsson.

The two scholars conduct Arabic courses for Swedish businessmen at Lund University, one of the biggest universities in Sweden.

Hundreds of Swedish businessmen join the course to improve their trade relations with Middle East countries.

Administration seminar opens

IRBID (Petra) — A five-day seminar on government departments administration opened here Sunday.

Altogether, 54 senior officials from government departments in Irbid Governorate are taking part in the seminar, which will review problems facing their departments and exchanging views on methods for overcoming them, according to a spokesman for the Institute of Public Administration's (IPA) branch here.

Yarmouk University Vice-President Adnan Nayfeh, IPA director and several officials from the university where the branch is situated attended the opening session.

King cables good wishes to Algeria

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable of good wishes to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid on the anniversary of the Algerian National Day. King Hussein wished President Benjedid success in the leadership of his country and the further prosperity for the Algerian people.

TCC fixes new tariffs

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director-General Mohammad Shafiq Ismail said Sunday that a unified telephone tariff recently endorsed by the Arab Telecommunications Union (ATU) will be put into force as of Nov. 1, 1982. Mr. Ismail said that tariff rates will be published in the new telephone directory being printed by the Royal Scientific Society.

Alia leases Boeing 707 to Sierra Leone

AMMAN (J.T.) — Sierra Leone Airlines will commence operations as of Monday with a Boeing 707 leased from Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline. Alia News said in its Oct. 28 issue.

Alia has a management agreement with the new airline and will provide equipment and expertise to help the newly-born enterprise get started.

Zarqa to have new sewerage system

ZARQA (Petra) — Work on a new sewerage project for Zarqa is due to start early in 1983 and it is expected to be completed in five years, according to Zarqa Mayor Salameh Al Ghweiri.

Outlining the municipality's activities and achievements during the present municipal council's mandate, now nearing its end, Mr. Ghweiri said Sunday that the municipality's budget this year amounts to JD 5.5 million, expected to be collected in taxes, water and fuel fees and loans.

Mr. Ghweiri who was speaking at a press conference said that drinking water reaching consumers in Zarqa is now completely safe and potable, and that a special committee has been entrusted to carry out inspection on water sources regularly in cooperation with

health authorities in the district. However, he said, there was a number of recent cases of pollution, mainly due to water pipes being laid close to sewers and poor water storage methods.

Mr. Ghweiri said newly inhabited districts are now covered under Zarqa Municipality jurisdiction and that all necessary public services are being provided to them.

Ahmad Al Khatib to conduct survey on Qatar's education

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Educationists Federation Deputy Secretary-General Ahmad Al Khatib left for Qatar Sunday to conduct a study of the country's teachers training programme.

The study, expected to last three months, will pave the way for laying down the groundwork for improving Qatar's educational

system, Dr. Khatib said in a pre-departure statement.

Dr. Khatib is making the study at the request of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) which will be helping in developing Qatar's education system.

U.S. team visits Yarmouk University

IRBID (Petra) — A visiting delegation from Oklahoma University in the United States Sunday called at Yarmouk University and met with its President Adnan Badran and senior university officials.

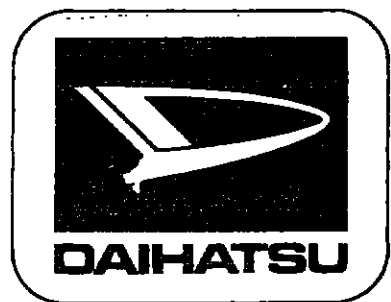
At the meeting, Dr. Badran briefed the delegation on the university's development and programmes.

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From UK North Continent Italy to AGABA
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PETER SIF	13-10	19-10	26-10	5-11
LOTTE SCHEEL	1-11	4-11	11-11	21-11
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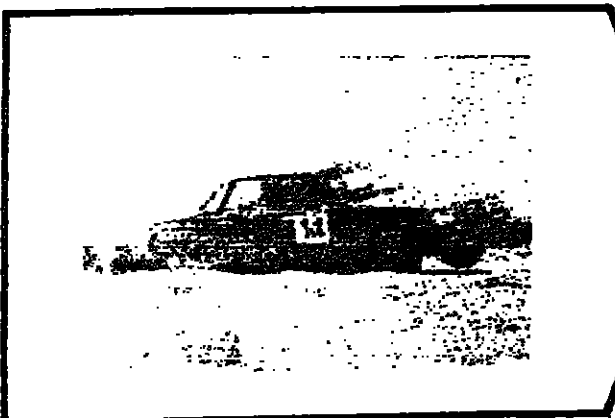


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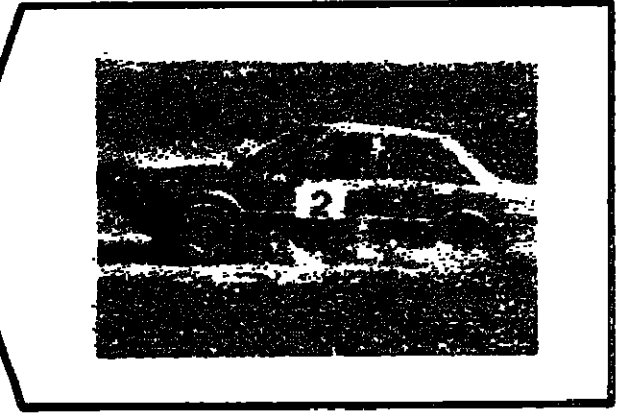
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DE FACTONOMICS

By T.A. Jaber

To defeat Israel from within

I am tempted to read in the EI Al labour dispute more than simply an industrial relations problem. It is true that this dispute threatens five thousand workers and their five thousand families with unemployment. It may also lead to the liquidation of one of the largest corporations in Israel. However, in it I have seen a wider social conflict which will in due time, shake the bases of the Hebrew state.

This statement reminds me of Joseph Schumpeter's prediction early in the 1950's that the American economy would flourish and prosper during less than three decades. However, this according to Schumpeter, was not a guarantee for the success of capitalism. Rather, he predicted that the American capitalist system would collapse despite its economic achievements.

Such a gloomy future was explained by the socio-cultural

changes the American society would undergo; namely, the weakening entrepreneurial spirit, the apathy of the intellectuals and social conflicts.

Israel, in comparison, has militarily been successful. Could we present a similar thesis by proposing that despite its military achievements, Israel carries within itself the roots of its failure?

Someone may hastily dismiss this idea by calling it wishful thinking. Another may carry this position further and use my suggestion as an illustration of Arab escapism and illusion.

Nevertheless, I would like to carry my thoughts somewhat further. The ruling elite in Israel have made their career either based on military achievements or political extremism. Both have reinforced each other. To the world, they have presented Israel as a threatened, tiny nation defending itself heroically. The fortress concept has flourished during a

cycle of wars followed by periods of stability and expansion.

During and after each war, the Israeli leadership, whether from the Likud or Labour party, has managed to build up new sympathy particularly in the West.

This sympathy has then been translated into more funds, large inflow of economic and military aid, as well as the immigration in large numbers of Jews.

However, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was different in its brutality and results. It was not justified nor accepted by peoples around the world. No room was left for Israeli sympathisers to defend the Israeli massacre of Palestinian refugees.

The Palestinian and Lebanese plight in Lebanon together with the killing of many Israelis must have brought forward different reactions in the Israeli society.

These reactions will not be

short lived. A slow change and awareness may hopefully evolve in Israel. Military options may hopefully become futile and self-defeating.

There are other roots of social conflict in the Israeli society which will lead, as time goes by, to the demise of the Israeli colony. They were always contained and restrained due to the possible Arab threat.

From now on, oriental Jews will start questioning the status quo which assigns to them lower jobs and responsibilities. Cultural discrimination against these Jews in their supposed homeland can not be accepted for long.

The economic problems of inflation, unemployment, foreign debt burden, balance of payment deficit and devaluation are mounting. Their adverse effects are not evenly distributed among the Israelis. This will increase internal tensions including labour disputes.

Israeli intellectuals have so far subsided to the so-called Israeli need for security and have accordingly given their support to militarism. They will become more and more critics of the present Israeli over emphasis on defence, the destructive Israeli role in the region, the inhuman malpractice against the Palestinians in the occupied areas and the self-destructive extremism of its present leadership.

Perhaps we can induce these changes and put pressures on the Israeli society. However, we need to know the fabric of the Israeli society much better in order to influence it more effectively.

National interests can be achieved through hard work and a continuous reinforcement internationally of certain trends and possibilities. Through this, wishful thinking may become a reality.

Hardliners' publicity stunts

NEWS agencies' reporters in Israel must have had a busy day Sunday collecting stories and filing dispatches of which some strike us as fairy-tales. Syrian forces fired anti-aircraft missiles at Israeli planes over Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, but missed their targets, an Israeli army spokesman was quoted as saying in one of them. Israeli Maj.-Gen. Amir Drori testified before the commission of inquiry on the massacre of the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps and told his questioners that he felt something "unusual" was happening just after Lebanese right-wing militiamen were permitted to enter the two Beirut camps, we were told in another dispatch. A third story made it clear that Israel would not resume negotiations with Egypt on border disputes unless Cairo moved to improve severely strained relations between the two countries. Labour Party chiefs rejected Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) offers of direct talks with Israeli opposition groups and dismissed them as "publicity stunts", a fourth said.

But the most interesting of the fairy-tales came with the disclosure that Prime Minister Begin's cabinet rejected advice from its ambassador in Washington to soften the government's stand on the Palestinian question

by recommending a freeze on building Jewish settlements in the West Bank for six months.

If this story were true, we could understand why the Israeli cabinet would reject it, why Science and Development Minister Yuval Neeman of the extreme nationalist Tachtiya Party and his parliamentary colleague Gula Cohen would tell the envoy to shut up and why the opposition would see in the advice a vindication of its own views on the issue. But we tend to think the whole story is just one more of Mr. Begin's and the opposition's publicity stunts of which the PLO was strangely enough accused.

If Israel's Washington envoy, who is well known to hold extremely hostile attitudes against the Arabs and therefore qualifies well to be Mr. Begin's close confidant, now believes that the U.S. will not accept present Israeli policies, why should he take the political risk of "publicly" recommending the change?

There must be something else to creating the story in the first place and then officially publishing it, and we think it is completely different from yet another Israeli leak. Knowing Begin's mentality, we expect the new fairy-tale to develop into another horror story.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Will Israel choose path of peace?

In an interview with the Yugoslav news agency Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat has renewed a call for a recognition of Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He also confirmed that a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation will be set up as soon as Israeli forces withdraw from the occupied Arab territories.

This statement clearly explains that the Israeli intransigence and persistence in ignoring the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland constitute the core of the problem and the major obstacle in establishing peace and stability in the Middle East region.

It also means that once the Palestinians are offered the chance to exercise their legitimate rights, they will move towards achieving the pro-

jected confederation.

Mr. Arafat has thus explained that a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation is a necessity since both sides have the same aspirations and share the same goals and destiny. Therefore, if Israel recognises the Palestinian people's rights it will prove that it has chosen the path of peace.

Mr. Arafat's statement can also be considered as a call on all peace-loving nations to exert pressure on Israel to follow the path of peace. Naturally the United States has a basic role to play in this respect because it is the main source of Israel's political, material and military power.

Furthermore, Mr. Arafat's statement serves as a strong reply to those who stand in the way of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian endeavours towards regaining Palestinian rights.

Al Dustour: Palestinians in Lebanon—not by choice

Reports of panic which seized Palestinian refugee camps in southern Beirut over the past few days following rumours of a new massacre there has aroused our anger and indignation.

The Palestinians would not have been living in Lebanon or any other Arab country had they not been uprooted from their land by Zionist barbarism.

We are angered to see that Arab brethren exercising similar actions against the Palestinians who have been living in pitiable conditions since 1948.

It is true that the Israeli occupation of Lebanon has brought with it the massacring of hundreds of Palestinian civilians at Sabra and Shatila camps, yet the Lebanese government is to be held responsible for safety of the refugees living in Lebanon. The Lebanese government should realise that Arab states which will be providing it with financial and material means for the rec-

onstruction of Lebanon expect that the assistance must benefit all: Lebanese and Palestinians alike.

The reconstruction of the ruined camps in the south is the sole responsibility of Lebanese authorities who should coordinate its actions with UNRWA, particularly as the rainy season is approaching and the unsheltered refugees will be exposed to the severe cold.

We call on the Lebanese government to allow the higher committee for refugees in Lebanon to take part in arrangements to resettle the refugees in their re-constructed camps and in guaranteeing the Palestinians' safety in Lebanon.

The Arab World has welcomed the Lebanese president's recent statements in Rome that "Lebanon belongs to the Arab World" and we hope that the president will translate his words into actions on the domestic and Arab fronts alike.

By Michael Littlejohns

Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — Paradoxes of the multi-billion-dollar international arms trade, such as nations facing their own weapons, are outlined in a report published here by an anti-war organisation.

According to the review by the World Priorities Organisation:

— Nicaragua leftists, regarded as foes of the U.S., overthrew the pro-United States dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza with arms bought mainly in Florida.

— Israel supplied military equipment to the revolutionary government of Iran, which recently led a vain bid to oust the Israeli delegation from the U.S. General Assembly.

— China, a major supplier of arms to Vietnam, faced its own weapons in short, bloody war with the Vietnamese in 1979.

— guerrillas in Afghanistan fought Soviet forces there with Soviet equipment originally supplied by Moscow to Egypt.

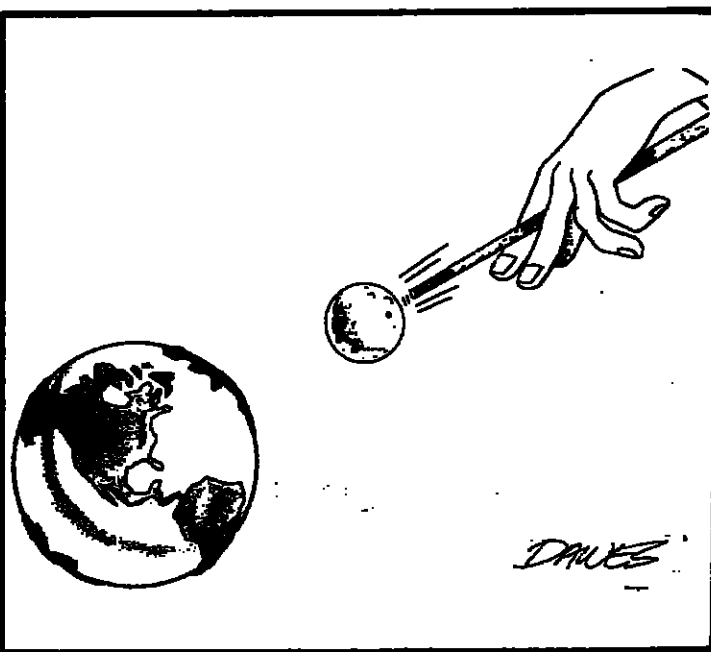
— South Korea sells American-designed arms to anti-U.S. Libya, and just eight days before Argentina invaded the British Falkland Islands it was receiving military equipment from Britain, long a major supplier.

The report, which is required reading for delegates now debating disarmament at the U.N. General Assembly, said: "For the global economy, military expenditures of \$600 billion a year have become the 20th century's burden of sisyphus."

Of President Reagan's contention that money spent on armaments had not contributed to the economic downturn, the report said: "While business in the military sector is booming, recession grips world markets, stifling economic advance, driving up unemployment, adding new millions to the numbers of the impoverished, the uneducated, the underfed."

In the U.S., one person in seven lives below the poverty threshold, and in 32 countries more is spent on arms than on education and health care combined, according to the Virginia-based World Priorities, a non-profit research organisation, which has been publishing reports on world military and social expenditure since 1974.

The report was prepared by Ruth Leger Sivard, a former senior U.S. government official, with an advisory board that included 1982 Nobel Peace Laureate Alva



Document — Solely for international security, for legitimate self defence.. (or) to participate in regional arrangements.. consistent with the Charter of the U.N.

U.S. Arms Export Control Act (22 USC 2751)

Following are key sections of Arms Export Control Act which has come under intense scrutiny and study by Congress and the Reagan Administration in the wake of Israel's use of American weapons in its invasion and occupation of Lebanon.

The 1952 Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement between the United States and Israel states: "The Government of Israel assures the United States Government that such (defence) equipment, materials, or services as may be acquired from the United States... are required for and will be used solely to maintain its internal security, its legitimate self defence, or to permit it to participate in the defence of the area of which it is a part... and that it will not undertake any act of aggression against any other state."

Section 1. The need for international defence cooperation and military export controls

As declared by the Congress in the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, an ultimate goal of the United States continues to be a world which is free from the scourge of war and the dangers and burdens of armaments; in which the use of force has been subordinated to the rule of law; and in which international adjustments to a changing world are achieved peacefully. In furtherance of that goal, it remains the policy of the United States to encourage regional arms races...

...this act authorizes sales by the United States Government to friendly countries having sufficient wealth to maintain and equip their own military forces at adequate strength, or to assume progressively larger shares of the costs thereof, without undue burden to their economies, in accordance with the restraints and control measures specified herein and in a furtherance of the security objectives of the United States and of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter...

Section 3. Eligibility

(a) No defence article or defence service shall be sold by the United States Government under this act to any country or international organisation unless—

(2) the country or international organization shall have agreed not... use or permit the use of such article or related training or other defence service for purposes other than those for which furnished unless the consent of the President has first been obtained...

(c)(1)(A) No credits (including participations in credits) may be issued and guaranties may be extended for any foreign country under this Act as hereinafter provided, if such country uses defence articles or defence services furnished under this Act, or any predecessor Act, in substantial violation (either in terms of quantities or in terms of the gravity of the consequences regardless of the quantities involved) of any agreement entered into pursuant to any such Act (i) by using such articles or services for a purpose not authorized under Section 4...

(B) No cash sales or deliveries pursuant to previous sales may be made with respect to any foreign country under this Act as hereinafter provided, if such country uses defence articles or defence services furnished under this Act, or any predecessor Act, in substantial violation (either in terms of quantity or in terms of the gravity of the consequences regardless of the quantities involved) of any agreement entered into pursuant to any such Act by using such articles or services for a purpose not authorized under

Section 4...

(2) The President shall report to the Congress promptly upon the receipt of information that a violation described in a paragraph (1) of this subsection may have occurred.

(3)(A) A country shall be deemed to be ineligible under paragraph (A) of paragraph (1) of this subsection... if the President so determines and so reports in writing to the Congress, or if the Congress so determines by joint resolution.

(B) Notwithstanding a determination by the President of ineligibility under paragraph (B) of paragraph (1) of this subsection, cash sales and deliveries pursuant to previous sales may be made if the President certifies in writing to the Congress that a termination thereof would have significant adverse impact on United States Security, unless the Congress adopts or has adopted a joint resolution pursuant to paragraph (A) of this paragraph with respect to such ineligibility.

(4) A country shall remain ineligible in accordance with paragraph (1) of this subsection until such time as—

(A) the President determines that the violation has ceased; and

(B) the country concerned has given assurances satisfactory to the President that such violation will not recur.

Section 4. Purposes for which military sales by the United States are authorised

— Defence articles and defence services shall be sold by the United States Government under this Act to friendly countries solely for internal security, for legitimate self-defence, to permit the recipient country to participate in regional or collective arrangements or measures consistent with the Charter of the United Nations...

Interpretation of the Arms Law

Both the President and Congress have authority to determine whether a "substantial violation" of the AECIA or the 1952 Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement has occurred. However, neither are required by law to make a determination. The President is only required to report to Congress that a possible violation "may have occurred."

Should either the President or Congress exercise their prerogative and determine that in fact a "substantial violation" had occurred, all arms sales, deliveries and issuance of military sales credits to the concerned country are stopped in accordance with Sec. 3(c)(3)(A).

To regain eligibility for arms sales and credits, the concerned country must meet the requirements in Sec. 3(c)(4)(A&B). There is an escape clause, however, in Sec. 3(c)(3)(B) which allows a concerned country to sustain previous cash arms sales and deliveries even though it has been deemed ineligible.

The clause states: "Cash sales and deliveries pursuant to previous sales may be made if the President certifies in writing to the Congress that a termination thereof would have significant adverse impact on United States security..."

Congress can override such a presidential waiver by joint resolution, and the President can veto a joint resolution. But the Congress has final say in all matters because it can override a Presidential veto by a two-thirds vote in both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Cooperative scandal no threat to Kyprianou

By Thomas O'Dwyer

Reuter

NICOSIA — Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou, under fire in the run-up to bid for re-election in February, has taken a gamble in issuing a damning report on the worst economic scandal in the island's history.

The report by a commission of inquiry into the running of Cyprus's extensive cooperative organisations was made public last week although it was presented to ministers a year ago. It blames the government, especially successive ministers of commerce and industry, for failing to stop the cooperatives' management squandering dozens of millions of Cyprus pounds and bringing about the collapse of a movement that reached into almost every aspect of commercial life.

Before the report was issued the government had been under attack by opposition parties over several earlier embarrassments since Mr. Kyprianou came to power in 1978. These included allegations that the national airline, Cyprus Airways, has been grossly mismanaged, while a firm given the multi-million-pound contract to build an inter-city highway collapsed soon after work started on it.

The commission of inquiry, headed by a supreme court judge, accused the former commissioner (head) of the cooperatives movement, Andreas Azinas, of mismanagement and financial misconduct on a massive scale.

Mr. Azinas has already served an 18-month jail sentence for misappropriating 168,000 Cyprus pounds (\$336,000) from the cooperatives. The report also accused him of responsibility for losing the movement some 40 million pounds (\$80 million) between 1975 and his arrest in June 1980, and urged that further unspecified action should be taken against him.

The cooperatives sprang from village and farm level and, with government blessing, moved into banking, lending to members at low interest rates. At the height of Mr. Azinas's power in 1979, there were over 770 coop branches in Cyprus. "There is not a town or village without a banking or consumers cooperative," said a report issued at the time.

Cooperative industries included grapes and wine, shipping transport, farm produce, canning, tourism and smaller ventures. Many of the industries collapsed or were taken over by private enterprise when the 1980 scandal broke. The movement has been kept going by government aid until it can get back on its feet.

Absolute ruler

The full extent of the cooperative scandal is revealed for the first time in the inquiry report. It says that Mr. Azinas, though only a public servant, behaved like an absolute ruler of the movement. Hundreds of thousands of pounds were given away for purposes unconnected with the cooperatives, it said.

The cooperative bank may lost up to 40 million Cyprus pounds (\$80 million), including 19 million (\$38 million) given in aid by the government, the report concluded.

The government moved quickly after the publication of the report to head off an expected uproar from the opposition, saying it was proud of its handling of the affair.

"From the very first moment the government became aware of the situation, it ordered an inquiry," it said in a statement.

The government spokesman gave no reason for the delay in making the report public. But a government source said the report could not have been published before because the government needed to implement its recommendations in an orderly manner to avoid public alarm and prevent the total collapse of the movement.

The commission recommended

that seven top officials of the movement who served under Mr. Azinas should be sacked, and the post he held be abolished.

The cooperatives should be run by a ministerial committee and the movement's bank should come under the authority of the Cyprus central bank, it said. Several industries set up by Mr. Azinas should also be wound up.

The government said all officials named had been dismissed. Several industries had gone into liquidation while others were being investigated to see if they could be salvaged.

But opposition parties are unlikely to let the government make political capital out of its handling of the affair. Sources close to the right-wing rally party of Glafcos Clerides and the Socialist Edeq Party of Vassos Lyssarides have said there are many unanswered questions. Both are standing against Mr. Kyprianou in the presidential elections.

Whatever hue and cry the opposition raises the government is unlikely to face any immediate danger. The backing of the powerful Communist Party gives Mr. Kyprianou's party a comfortable majority in the House of Representatives so the opposition will be trying mainly to score points against him with the electorate in preparation for the presidential poll.

سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی

FEATURES

By Rodney Pinder
Reviewer

Malawian women play key role in every walk of life

BLANTYRE, Malawi — With a rising murmur like an approaching wind sighing through the African grass before a storm, they pad swiftly across the stadium, their 6,000 hands softly applauding. They are all the president's women.

In turbans and bright blue and red dresses they move en masse to surround and escort the car bearing their *nkhoswe* (Guardian and protector) number one, life President Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda.

The brilliant colours of their dresses, all emblazoned with the president's portrait, merge in a sea around his open-backed Lan-

drover and 3,000 women, bent in honour, chant melodiously *uyo, uyo Ngwazi misogoleli Wamalawi* (here he comes, conquering hero Banda, leader of Malawi) as they jog.

Some 40,000 more people, most of them women, rise in the stands of the Kamuzu stadium beneath a burning sun to welcome their head of state.

It is Mother's Day in Malawi and President Banda has come to be with his *mbumba*, his women, and they with him.

Mothers' Day, every Oct. 17, is a highlight of Malawi's calendar. The nation is given a day off work to honour its mothers and consider the important role women play in society, with the active encouragement of the president.

Since Dr. Banda returned in 1958 from years in exile in Europe, and the United States to lead the then Nyasaland, known as the Cinderella of the British Empire, to independence, women have had a key role in national development.

Dr. Banda raised them from their traditional position of servility and moulded them into a formidable political machine and engine for social change. In return, diplomats say, the women of Malawi revere their president, providing an unshakable bedrock of support.

Women comprise more than half of Malawi's population of six million. Officials say all females, regardless of age, are members of the Malawi Women's League which is pillar of the ruling Malawi

Congress Party. Malawi is one-party state, so the women are a force in the land.

Party officials said that no male candidates for office stood a chance if he incurred the women's displeasure.

"But this is not Western-style women's lib," said a high official. "Our women work for the good of the nation, not themselves."

Women, he said, help organise rural development projects. They help build schools and clinics, carrying materials, often on their

heads, to the labouring men. They run homecraft lessons and shops and farms. Women have entered the professions and 32 out of 109 members of parliament are female.

Women act as a channel of communication between village and government and perform the mundane but vital task of collecting party dues and distributing membership cards.

Before independence in 1964 Dr. Banda mobilised his *mbumba* against the hated federation of

Rhodesia and Nyasaland which black Malawians regarded as an instrument to exploit their country as a reservoir of cheap labour for the mines and factories of Rhodesia and Zambia.

Hailing women from all over the country at the Mothers' Day rally, Dr. Banda said this was a chance to exchange ideas, for the *mbumba* to get to know one another.

In an effort to encourage national pride in the young country,

Dr. Banda urged the revival of traditional dances. And his *mbumba* dance.

For more than three hours the usands of women danced for the resident at the rally -- and Dr. Banda, said to be 76, strode down from his place of honour in the stands, his characteristic flywhisk waving, to join in each one, raising a roar of approval from spectators when he burst into song at the finale.

To some outside observers the scene was reminiscent of historic accounts of African kings celebrating with their subjects who the first whites arrived on the continent the Scottish Missionary David Livingstone.

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SPORTS

Hagler retains middleweight crown in devastating style

SAN REMO, Italy (R) — Undisputed champion Marvin Hagler retained his world middleweight boxing crown in devastating style here early Sunday—and then thumped out a warning to British challenger Tony Sibson.

Sibson the World Boxing Association's (WBA) number one contender for the title, was at the ringside to watch Hagler, holder of both the WBA and World Boxing Council (WBC) titles, knock out Venezuelan Fulgencio Obelmejias in the fifth round of their scheduled 15-round bout.

And as jubilant spectators carried the 28-year-old shaven headed champion from the ring, Hagler shouted to Sibson: "Hey Tony, try to get on good form for when we meet."

After watching Hagler's brutal destruction of Obelmejias, his fifth successful title defence since taking both from Britain's Alan Minter in September 1980, Sibson will want as much time as possible to prepare for his clash with the New Jersey-born fighter.

Obelmejias, \$120,000 richer after his battering, put down the defeat to a third round jab in the eye from Hagler. But past and

present champions at the ringside agreed he hardly needed an excuse.

"No boxer is ever unbeatable," said Italy's Nino Benvenuti, world middleweight champion in the 1960s. "But there is nobody around at the moment who can match Hagler's power."

And world welterweight champion Sugar Ray Leonard paid Hagler this tribute before the fight: "The only mistake you can make in a fight with Marvin Hagler is to get in the ring with him."

Hagler, who picked up \$600,000 from the fight, sent Obelmejias crashing to the canvas with a lethal right hook after two

minutes 33 seconds of round five. It was his 42nd knockout victory in 59 professional fights since 1973.

But it was only the second time in a career spanning more than 40 fights that Obelmejias, himself a knockout specialist with 35 wins inside the distance, had been beaten. And Hagler was also responsible for the first defeat in January 1980.

The end came quickly for the challenger. After a spirited fight in the first three rounds when he caught the champion with a couple of stinging body blows, Obelmejias began to fade in the fourth as Hagler's accurate and powerful punching took its toll.

Rohrl leads in Ivory Coast motor rally

YAMOOUSSOUKRO (R) — West Germany's Walter Rohrl sliced 40 minutes off Michele Mouton's lead in the third and penultimate stage of the Ivory Coast motor rally Sunday, according to unconfirmed results.

The scene was set for a com-

peting finish in Monday's final stage to Abidjan after Rohrl, driving an Opel, arrived back in Yamoussoukro early this morning just 20 minutes behind the French woman.

Mouton, who has led throughout in an Audi, stayed in first

Navratilova too powerful for Lloyd

BRIGHTON, England (R) — Martina Navratilova confirmed her ranking as the world's number one women's tennis player with a 6-1, 6-4 win over Chris Evert Lloyd in the final of the £88,000 (\$149,000) Brighton Grand Prix Sunday.

Lloyd, the world's number two, admitted to feeling humiliated in the first set as the Czechoslovak-born American unleashed a stream of ferocious winners.

Navratilova, holder of the Wimbledon, Australian and French titles and beaten just twice in her last 80 matches, produced an awesome display of power tennis against her long-term friend and rival.

When Lloyd ventured to the net she found herself passed by Navratilova's bludgeoning forehands and backhands. If the U.S. Open champion stayed at the back of the

court she was equally embarrassed by her opponent's blistering volleys.

Navratilova, who crushed world number three Tracy Austin 6-2, 6-1 in Saturday's semifinal, relaxed slightly in the second set and almost allowed Lloyd back into the match in the eighth game.

Trailing 4-3, Lloyd reached break point when Navratilova sent a relatively simple smash wildly out. But Navratilova denied Lloyd with an exquisite volley, and two forehand winners gave her a 5-3 lead.

Lloyd, whose 6-4, 7-5 semifinal win over fellow-American Pam Shriver was her 31st consecutive victory since losing to Navratilova in the Wimbledon final, then held serve.

But her hopes of a late revival

were dashed when Navratilova comfortably served out for the match.

Navratilova, pipped for the grand slam of the four major open titles when she lost to Shriver in the U.S. Open, was delighted with her triumph in Europe's richest indoor event.

"When you're playing as well as I did yesterday and in the first set against Chris there's always a niggling fear at the back of your mind that it's suddenly going to end," she said.

Lloyd, who will lead the American challenge against Britain in the Wightman Cup in London next week, admitted: "I felt humiliated in the first set. It reached the stage where I just wanted to win a few games."

94 nations compete in Chess Olympiad

LUCERNE, Switzerland (R) — Teams from 94 nations began play here Saturday in the Biennial Chess Olympiad with the Swiss pairing system pitting relatively unequal teams against each other.

The first round of the 14-round contest saw all the favoured teams emerge unscathed. The Soviet Union, which has sent one of its most impressive teams to the 1982 event, played at full strength against New Zealand, in contrast to many squads which chose to rest several of their top players in anticipation of future matches.

Viktor Korchnoi, the perennial contender for the World Championship, led the Swiss team to a 4-0 victory over Luxembourg, to the delight of the local audience. The former Soviet chess grandmaster has lived in Switzerland since defecting to the West in 1976.

Depleted South Australia keeps English cricketers under pressure

ADELAIDE (R) — England's cricketers were kept under pressure by a depleted South Australia attack on the first day of their four-day match Sunday.

The touring team, with captain and fast bowler Bob Willis ruled out by illness, were 257 for six at the close against a South Australia side lacking new ball pair Rodney Hogg and Joel Garner.

Willis made a late withdrawal with a persistent stomach virus. Manager Doug Insole said: "It's not a major problem and it will clear up in a couple of days. But we're not taking any chances with the first test starting soon."

All-rounder Ian Botham, who was not originally in the side, replaced Willis and was made acting captain.

Botham won the toss and chose to bat, but only Allan Lamb, who hit a dashing 78, and Geoff Cook, with 58, capitalised on a docile pitch.

The absence of former test bowler Hogg, who failed a fitness test this morning, and West Indian Garner, who was rested, gave left arm fast bowler Rob Christensen the chance to make a promising debut.

Christensen, a 22-year-old state coits representative, caused early trouble with his late swing after showers delayed the start by 12 minutes and interrupted play for

another 35 minutes midway through the first session.

England lost opening batsman Graeme Fowler for 10 after only 18 minutes of play when he had his off stump knocked back by left-arm fast bowler Rob Christensen, making his debut for the state side.

Fellow opener Chris Tavare, grafted characteristically for 20 in 73 minutes before lunch—taken in 49 for one—and was out for 29 made in two hours.

Cook, a contender for one of the test opening spots but who batted at number three, enhanced his chances with a solid 58 in 145 minutes, including six boundaries.

England stepped up the scoring rate in the afternoon session by adding 99 for the loss of three wickets.

After the dismissal of Tavare and Cook, Botham looked likely to stamp his authority when he took 11 off spinner Malcolm Dolman in his first over.

But Botham fell for 18 off possibly the worst delivery of the day when he pulled a short ball from Dolman straight to Christensen on the square leg boundary.

Lamb and Derek Randall, who made a typically perky 31 with five fours, shared a fifth wicket partnership of 79 before both were dismissed by leg spinner Peter Steep while only nine were added.

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2. Two bedrooms, salon, dining room and central heating. Good furniture.

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Location: Jabal Amman

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Three bedrooms, salon, dining room with TV corner. On first-floor with big kitchen and two bathrooms. Separate central heating and water and electricity meters. Garage or parking area available with telephone.

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Telephone: 42830 or 42711

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First-floor fully-furnished house consists of three bedrooms, guest room, sitting room, dining room, two bathrooms, veranda, washing room, store on the roof, private entrance, and with garden, garage, water well and telephone. Centrally heated. Location: Shmeisani, behind Marriott Hotel.

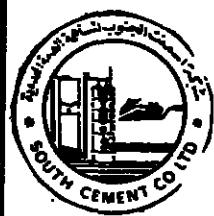
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Tel. 661658



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Public Announcement for bids for supplying and installing water pumping station and pipeline

The South Cement Company invites contracting firms recognised by one or all of:

The Water Supply Corporation (WSC);
The Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) and;
The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) to submit bids for the supply, installation, execution, testing and operating electric pumps submerged in two water wells, a high-pressure pumping station, and 250-millimetre steel pipe 21.5 kilometres long, in addition to all civil, mechanical, and electrical works involved as well as the project's control system extending from west of Al Huseinieh village to the cement factory site at Rashidiyeh.

Tender documents and necessary designs can be obtained for a non-refundable fee of JD 100 for each set from the South Cement Company office at Jabal Amman, Seventh Circle, Al Waha Building, Third Floor as of Monday, Nov. 1, 1982. The last date for receiving bids is Thursday Dec. 30, 1982 at 12 noon.

CANADIAN EMBASSY

The Chancery of the Canadian Embassy occupied its new offices in the pearl of Shmessani Building opposite Jordan Tower Hotel, on Sunday, October 31, 1982. This office will be open for diplomatic, commercial, consular, public information and visa business from 08:00 to 16:00 Sunday to Thursday.

The Telephone number is 666124. The telex number 23080, p.o. BOX 815403.

السفارة الكندية

ستقوم السفارة الكندية بالاتصال الى المكاتب الجديدة الكائنة في عمارة لؤلؤة الشميساني، مقابل فندق برج الأردن - الشميساني عمان - اعتباراً من تاريخ يوم الأحد ١٠/١١/٨٢، وستقوم هذه المكاتب بجميع الأعمال الدبلوماسية والتجارية والتقنسية والمعلومات العامة وشؤون التأشيرات.

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See the world through Third World eyes



THIS MONTH:
Behind the scenes on the world stage: the case for a Palestinian homeland?
International Finance: Can Toronto's solution solve Third World debt?
Philippines: Interview with Enrique Zobel, head of Agila.
India: Controversy over the import of India's first colour TV sets.
Chile: Monetary problems force Pinochet to reconsider economic strategy.
Thailand: Can rice help win an election?
Oil: Unsettling the traders who fuel apartheid.
Newsweek: new available on your newsstand or through your local distributor.

South
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Amman

ECONOMY

Soviet official says grain harvest would be higher

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Agriculture Minister Valentin Mesyats has said his country's grain harvest this year would be 27 million tonnes higher than the 1981 crop, according to reliable Canadian sources in Moscow.

They said Mr. Mesyats told them the figure after he had returned on Thursday from an 11-day visit to Canada during which he had talks with Canadian Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan.

The sources said they had heard reports, which they could not confirm, that Mr. Mesyats had estimated this year's Soviet grain harvest at 176 million tonnes.

That figure, should it prove correct, would suggest that the 1981 harvest figure, which Moscow has also withheld, might have been as low as 149 million tonnes, making

it the worst since 1975.

A harvest of 176 million tonnes this year would also be well below the official annual target of 235 million tonnes.

The size of the harvest is a major factor in deciding how much grain Moscow might import from such exporters as the United States and Argentina. Soviet imports have assumed political overtones since the Carter administration imposed a grain embargo on the Soviet Union after Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

Western agricultural analysts say a crop of 149 million tonnes for 1981 would be in line with heavy hints by Soviet officials that last year's harvest was disastrous. It would compare with the 1975 crop of 140 million tonnes.

But the United States Agr-

culture Department (USDA) has estimated the 1981 crop at 175 million tonnes, while it says this year's harvest will be 170 million tonnes.

Mr. Mesyats said at a press conference when French Farm Minister Edith Cresson was in Moscow in mid-October that this year's harvest would "not be a record," but would be better than last year.

In spite of what seems to be another poor performance in the fields, the Soviet Union is not hurrying into making major grain orders.

The USDA says Moscow will need to import 40 million tonnes as a result of current shortfall, but Soviet-U.S. regular grain talks ended in Vienna three days ago with no clear idea of Soviet buying intentions.

GCC ministers recommend coordination of trade policies

BAHRAIN (R) — Trade ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have recommended the formation of a ministerial committee to coordinate their import and export policies, the official Saudi Press Agency reported.

The agency quoted council assistant secretary-general for economic affairs Dr. Mohammad Al Quwaiz as saying the ministers also agreed that a committee should be set up to negotiate purchases of important commodities for member-states. He did not elaborate.

The ministers, who ended talks

in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh Saturday night, also agreed that the council secretariat should deal with cases where foreign firms overpriced goods sold to the six-member states. Dr. Quwaiz said.

Saudi Arabian Commerce Minister Suleiman Abdul Aziz Al Salim Saturday urged the council to take a firm stand against foreign firms which overpriced products or made high tender bids.

The six-member states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates — are all oil producers and rely heavily on foreign goods and

services.

The conference, which ended one day early, also decided to set up a special committee to draw up a unified policy regarding stockpiling of food and its distribution in emergencies.

A proposal for a central body for standardisation and measures was also approved by the ministers, whose decisions will be put to a council summit conference in Bahrain on Nov. 9.

The ministers will hold their second annual conference in Kuwait next year. No date was fixed.

Favourable order expected on AEG

FRANKFURT (R) — Bankers here expect a court order to be signed this weekend opening proceedings by which West Germany's second-largest electrical firm, AEG-Telefunken, will seek relief on its debts of more than seven billion marks (\$2.4 billion).

AEG's court-appointed receiver, Wilhelm Andreas Schaal, said confirmation that the order had been signed would not be available until after midnight.

The burden of debt repayments forced AEG to apply on Aug. 9 for a form of court-supervised debt restructuring known under West German law as "composition proceedings."

The signing of this weekend's court order will mean preliminary discussions between AEG and the receiver's office have shown the company's debt restructuring plans are feasible and warrant a

court hearing, banking sources said.

AEG will then have 18 months under West German law to reach a settlement with its creditors and prove to the court it can repay 40 per cent of its debt.

It is asking for the remaining 60 per cent to be written off—a proposal to which more than half the creditors, holding 80 per cent of AEG's debt, would have to agree for it to be granted.

W. Germans renew protests

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — More than 180,000 West Germans took to the streets Saturday in renewed trade union protests against unemployment and cuts in social benefits.

In Stuttgart, about 150,000

people heard union leaders attack the economic policies of the new government of conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl. In Hanover, about 30,000 marched through the streets.

The demonstrations were the

latest in a series planned by the West German trade union federation (DGB). Last Saturday, 200,000 people turned out in Dortmund, Frankfurt and Nuremberg.

Bartering is coming back in a big way

WASHINGTON (R) — With scores of countries running short of cash, bartering is coming back in a big way, much to the annoyance of the industrial powers.

A Belgian trade official calls it "a return to the barter."

While reliable statistics are hard to come by, Mr. Fred Howell, a U.S. Commerce Department economist, says barter arrangements are a growing phenomenon on a global scale, not just a matter of East-West trade.

A report recently presented to the European Parliament says that between 10 and 15 per cent of trade with Eastern Europe is being done under partial compensation deals that involve bartering goods.

It said these so-called buy-back deals, in which a Western supplier must take goods from East Europe as part payment, are gaining ground more rapidly than any other form of compensation.

But in the developing world countries are also becoming more dependent on bartering because they are unable to borrow more and must conserve scarce cash reserves to repay loans.

A survey by Reuters correspondents reveals that some governments, like Mexico and

Venezuela, are reluctant to even talk about bartering for fear of raising questions about their financial status.

Others, like the United States, say it is inevitable but would rather have the cash.

Brazil, starved for foreign exchange and struggling with \$80 billion in debt, is a prime case of a country that needs to barter to survive economically.

Officials in Brasilia say that by exporting armoured vehicles, cars, steel products and farm products to oil-producing countries, it can offset the dollar payments needed to buy oil. Brazil imports 68 per cent of its oil needs.

Iran, for example, has agreed to resume oil supplies to Brazil in return for more than \$200 million worth of soybeans and manufactured products.

Mr. Shigeaki Ueki, president of the Brazilian state oil company Petrobras, said he hopes to make similar arrangements with Iraq and Nigeria and a crude-oil swap deal has already been made with Mexico.

While there is some sympathy in the industrial world for such deals—U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block recently suggested trading surplus American grain

for oil from Indonesia and Nigeria—the general trend is worrying Western governments.

"We can't actually prohibit barter trade," complains Mr. Raymond Waldmann, Commerce Department assistant secretary for international economic policy.

"But this administration's policy is to oppose barter trade arrangements that impose counter trade arrangements," he said in expressing a view shared by many in the European Community headquarters in Brussels.

Mr. Waldmann said that barter arrangements tend to inhibit free trade by forcing U.S. firms to swap their goods for inferior or expensive goods they may have difficulty unloading in the domestic market.

U.S. officials say small and middle-sized American firms are ill-equipped to analyse the long-term marketability of products received in barter deals, making them risky.

Mr. Ron De Marines, an analyst for the U.S. International Trade Commission, did a study last March of barter arrangements by U.S. firms and found that at least 30 have now formed internal organisations to deal with bartering.

For the chemical business alone, U.S. firms will handle over \$1 billion a year by the mid-1980s in barter trade.

While some firms have taken big losses on barter deals, other deals have returned huge profits. He cited a 1977 deal between Occidental Petroleum of Los Angeles and the Soviet Union in

which Occidental provided a phosphate fertilizer plant in return for ammonia valued at \$1 billion a year for 20 years.

But Mr. Henry Orenstein, manager of offset and counter trade programmes at aircraft manufacturer McDonnell Douglas, described a deal that the company did as part of a sale to Yugoslavia of 250 planes, delivery of which was completed last year.

McDonnell Douglas had to agree to help market Yugoslav goods such as hams, textiles, leather goods, foods, wine, beer, mineral water and travel tours.

But it has been able to sell the \$5 million worth of hams only to its own employees and suppliers and has had to offer the trips to Yugoslavia as incentives to its employees.

The obvious drawbacks aside, Mr. Orenstein said: "A quarter of a billion dollars in aircraft exports helps U.S. jobs."

"We're not going out looking for arrangements like this," he said. "We do investigate them wherever counter trading may assist in the sale of our products."

The rise in bartering was underlined at a meeting in Managua of Central American economic ministers and central bank governors who put bartering on the agenda for the first time.

"We have to analyse barter to regulate and order it," said Mr. Orlando Solozarno, a Nicaraguan official who organised the meeting.

He called bartering a last-resort measure that his country hoped to

phase out when foreign exchange became more available.

"Barter is not a panacea solving all problems, as some would believe," Mr. Solozarno told Reuters.

"Consequently it is not a substitute for normal trade. Rather it is an abnormal procedure that has to be used in certain economic sectors facing paralysis for lack of import or export capacity."

This dislike of having to barter is also true for Mexico, which has kept silent on its dealings despite statements from other countries that they are swapping exports for Mexican crude oil.

Guatemala had earlier said it had discussed trading meat for Mexican oil, Brazil said in September it had wrapped up its deal to trade products for Mexican crude, and in Tegucigalpa Honduran officials said they were sending a delegation to Mexico City for talks on bartering arrangements.

In Venezuela energy ministry sources said the government's philosophy is to avoid bartering. But two years ago Caracas raised to 100,000 barrels a day from 60,000 the amount of oil it ships to Brazil after Brazil supplied 200,000 tonnes of sugar.

It also held unsuccessful talks with Italy to deliver oil and iron ore for Italian fertilisers and technical knowledge.

While Latin countries are reluctant to admit their need for cashless exchanges, China is actively promoting the idea even though its foreign exchange reserves are

adequate. There have been recent reports that Chinese provincial authorities were proposing barter deals to potential Japanese suppliers.

In one case, Liaoning province was offering minerals, metals, toilet paper, plastic slippers and ginseng, a herbal remedy, for refined petroleum products and equipment.

More widespread is compensation trading in which a foreign firm provides machinery and technology for a project and China repays it over a period of time with products from the plant.

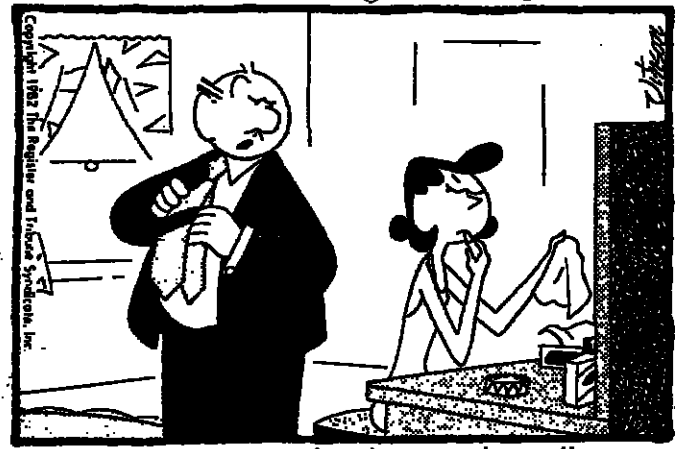
One Western source said "the Chinese won't pay a red cent" for the development of their oil and coal reserves under deals struck with foreign oil companies.

The most ambitious such project is a planned venture with Occidental Petroleum to develop the world's biggest coal mine, the Pinghuo open-cut mine in northern Shanxi province. The Americans will put in expertise and capital and share the income with China on coal sales.

The Chinese are trying to extend such deals into less-marketable commodities, Western sources said. A Chinese knitter factory, for example, is seeking new knitting machines but wants to pay for them in sweaters, which may be hard to sell.

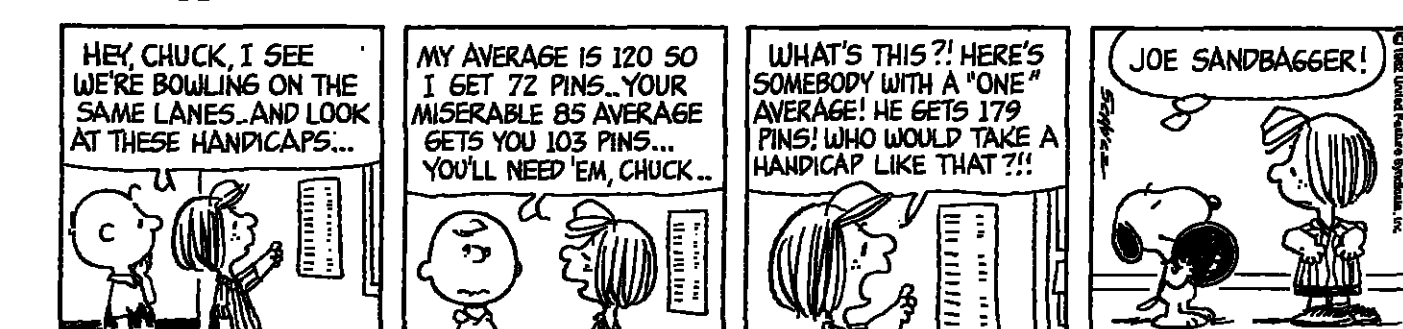
In Brussels, Belgian trade officials said such deals raised the overhead for Western firms considerably because they often had to pay commissions of up to 10 per cent to sell the goods.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



"We're late... skip the second coat."

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's planetary positions can help you put your practical affairs on a more solid and secure structure. A good time to improve your property and possessions.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Handle important business matters early in the day for best results. Later seek advice from an expert concerning future affairs.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan how to improve your appearance and begin with health treatments you may need. Plan to make your social life more ideal.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make sure you carry through with promises you have made to others. Be wary of those who have harmed you in the past.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make sure you are fair and square with associates in all your dealings. Don't let your heart rule your mind.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You have to use more thought and logic to advance in business affairs. Be careful not to jeopardize your reputation.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Think along lines of adding to present activities that will help you develop. Strive for increased happiness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Business pressures could be overwhelming if you do not study proper procedures. Stop laboring under a false delusion.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Begin the week properly by knowing in advance what must be done to be successful. Think constructively.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study your money situation well and takes steps to improve your position in life. Relax tonight and restore your energies.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Make sure you invest within your means. Start a new trend in anything of a creative nature in your line of endeavor.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Stop daydreaming and engage in practical matters that await your attention. Make the evening a happy one.

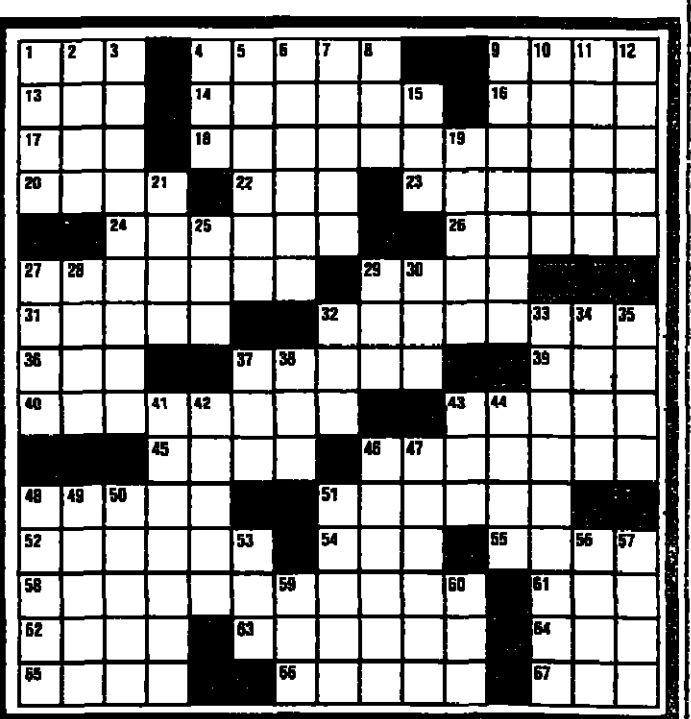
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make sure any reports you make out are accurate. Study new ways to gain the personal aims that are important to your welfare.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have excellent ideas where money and practical affairs are concerned, but is likely to keep changing them if not taught to be consistent, and to complete what has once been started. Then maturity can bring much success.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Judson G. Trent

ACROSS	29 "The — Love"	51 Repair shop	21 Lock or clock
1 Moccasin	31 Cotton machine	52 Opposed	25 "— Rosenkavaler"
4 Before school or secret	32 Kennedy, for one	53 Sky	27 Footnote abbr.
9 Vestments	36 Ky. neighbor	58 Curtain material	28 Lucid
13 GI address	37 Malice	61 John or Jane	29 Bumped into
14 Rabbits	39 NHL star, once	62 Limerick's locale	30 Sout. Fr.
16 Raise hackles	40 Made pastry	63 Petrarch's forte	32 Little — I know
17 Aglow	43 Shaw, of music	64 Hail Lat.	33 Netherlands port
18 Lenten	45 Kind of shark	65 Trampled	34 Seed coat
20 Spar	46 Change a novel's name	66 Addicts	35 Gingko, e.g.
22 Place for a nail	48 Brooch, often	67 Part of AMA: abbr.	37 R.R. depot
23 Metric measures			38 Piggery
24 Enlarges			41 Warned
26 Growing out			42 Free
27 Nuclides			43 — glance (hastily)
			44 Baltic port
			46 Modern contemporary
			47 Blackboard adjunct
			48 USMA plebe
			49 To have: Fr.
			50 Paris subway
			51 Robes
			53 McMahon and Asner
			56 Haven
			57 Obey
			59 Old Paris coin
			60 Blids.



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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles. Two letters to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ELVAT	TACHY	RAYSOV	CLISHE
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.			
Answer: THE			

Yesterday's Jumbles: ACUTE KITTY BROKER PIRACY
Answer: If you don't have a leg to stand on, it's best not to do this—KICK

WORLD

Britain lobbies to check Argentine call at U.N. for talks on Falklands

LONDON (R) — The British government is lobbying members of the United Nations to reject an Argentine call for fresh negotiations on the Falklands dispute, according to officials here.

The issue of the South Atlantic Islands, which Britain recaptured from an Argentine invasion force in June, comes up for debate at the general assembly on Tuesday.

The assembly will consider a Latin American-sponsored resolution that calls for the two sides to resume talks on finding a speedy solution to the sovereignty question.

The resolution will gain the automatic support of the 20 Latin American republics that sponsored it. Further backing from the Soviet bloc and a large number of Third World countries is expected to secure its adoption by the General Assembly.

Although General Assembly resolutions are not binding on member states, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's government is seeking the maximum number of negative votes, or at least abstentions, in the two-day debate.

Not least for domestic political reasons, the British government appears adamant about not discussing the Falklands with the Argentines in the foreseeable future.

The British government also has more formal reasons for not wishing to negotiate at the present time, although talks at some future stage are not ruled out.

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym told the General Assembly late last month that Argentina must prove it had renounced the use of force in the Falklands and declare a definitive end to hostilities before any negotiations could begin.

Despite wide international support for the British case during the Falklands crisis, Britain has little chance of seeing the Latin American resolution thrown out by the General Assembly.

It follows closely in the footsteps of previous General Assembly resolutions calling for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the dispute in the context of decolonisation.

Britain objects to references to colonialism in the latest draft resolution. It argues that the 1,800 Falklanders are solidly in favour of remaining under British administration and that they should be allowed to do so in line with the U.N.-recognised right of self-determination.

Voting intentions in the General Assembly are traditionally kept secret and it is not yet known whether Britain's Common Market allies, which joined sanctions against Argentina during the crisis, will vote against the Latin American resolution.

Argentina confident of resolution in its favour

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari is heading Argentina's delegation to a U.N. debate on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands this week, fairly confident that a pro-Argentine resolution will be adopted.

Foreign ministry sources said the Argentine government was moderately optimistic a Latin America bloc resolution, calling on Britain to renew negotiations with Argentina over the future of the islands, would be passed by the General Assembly.

The U.N. vote is seen as crucial in Argentina, which has undertaken a diplomatic offensive to seek international support for its claim to sovereignty over the Falklands.

Argentina is guaranteed the solid backing of Latin America, where 20 countries have declared their support for the U.N. draft resolution. Originally proposed by Mexico, it calls on Argentina and Britain to hold talks on the future of the Falkland Islands under the auspices of the U.N. secretary-general.

The sources refused to comment on how the United States would vote. Diplomatic sources said Washington would almost certainly abstain.

U.S. arms sales in '82 reach record figure

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States will ring up record foreign arms sales this year, with Saudi Arabia again its biggest customer, according to Defence Department records.

Final figures for the 1982 financial year which ended on Sept. 30 are not yet in. But preliminary totals released by the Pentagon show military sales will exceed \$21.4 billion, nearly double last year's \$7.2 billion total.

Saudi Arabia agreed to sales worth \$5.5 billion this year and another \$5.4 billion later.

The figures reflect the push President Reagan has given to foreign arms sales, although defence officials said the 1982 and 1981 figures are somewhat deceptive.

They noted that the 1982 total would drop in coming years as some buyers backed out and the 1981 figure was for the first year of the Reagan administration, when some proposed sales were held up until foreign policy goals were defined.

The policy that emerged was actively to seek arms sales, providing arms to nations which sided with the United States in East-West issues and to neutral nations which might be swung round to the U.S. side.

Officials said the Reagan policy's full impact will not show up until next year.

In 1980, the last year of the Carter administration which tried to limit sales to stop regional arms races, the total was \$14 billion.

This year's Saudi sales total was pushed up by five Boeing Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes, which cost \$8.5 billion. This was one of the biggest arms sales in history and was fiercely opposed by Israel and its supporters in the U.S.

The sale was split into separate contracts and only part of it was credited to 1982. The rest will show up in 1983 figures.

Other major sales to Saudi Arabia have been to construct training facilities, ports and airfields as part of the U.S.-assisted programme to modernise the Saudi military forces.

Saudi sales in 1981 totalled \$800 million. Previously annual sales were about \$3 billion.

Australia was the second biggest 1982 customer but its \$2.9 billion total was due almost solely to 75 McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 fighter-bombers. Previous Australian sales had been between \$300 and 400 million a year.

In third place this year was Egypt, with sales of \$2.1 billion, including 40 General Dynamics F-16 fighters.

The United States has been Egypt's chief weapons supplier since the early 1970s, when President Anwar Sadat ended his country's arms link with the Soviet Union.

Independents enliven American mid-term elections

WASHINGTON (R) — More than 270 independent candidates, ranging from ultra-conservatives to Communists, are jostling for votes in Tuesday's mid-term congressional elections under such slogans as "politicians are crooks" and "God, family and country."

Lumped together as third party candidates because they campaign outside the two major political parties, many simply want to make a statement about their political beliefs and do not expect to be elected to Congress.

A third of the 100-member Senate and the entire 435-seat House of Representatives are up for election.

Herbert Shaw of Bergen, New Jersey, says he expects to lose as he has done in the last 12 congressional campaigns. But he says is platform "politicians are crooks" gives even the disenchanted voters something to believe in.

Shaw, an engineer with a steel company, said, "I don't like the fact that congressmen can be bought."

In keeping with his convictions, Shaw does not accept any contributions and he has spent less than \$100 on his entire campaign.

With the retirement this year of Virginia Sen. Harry Byrd, an independent who sat with the Democrats, Congress is expected to consist entirely of Republicans and Democrats.

There has not been a strong third-party showing in Congress since the mid-1930s when there were 13 members from the progressive and farmer-labour parties of the upper Midwest.

The best known of the minor groups is the Libertarian Party which advocates a smaller role for government. Its presidential candidate, Ed Clark, won 1.1 per cent of the vote in 1980 and it has 167 seats in 20 state legislatures.

The Libertarians expect to gain only four seats in Alaska's state legislature in next week's poll.

Some independent candidates find it hard to get their message across because voters dislike their party names.

"Communism is a scare-word," says Joelle Fishman, the only Communist Party candidate for Congress. Running her eighth campaign, she has stressed the need for jobs and has spent about \$10,000.

No Communist has ever been elected to Congress.

Socialist parties also have trouble. The Socialist, Socialist Workers, and Socialist Labour parties stand in each election. But the Socialists have not had a successful candidate since Meyer London sat in Congress for New York from 1915 to 1918.

On the conservative side, right-to-life party candidates are running in several states to test voters' backing for anti-abortion legislation.

Anna Bourgeois, a mother of seven and a partner with her husband in a dairy farm outside Baldwin, North Dakota, is running for Senate on the "God, family and country" ticket.

Mrs. Bourgeois wants to make a point for lower interest rates, anti-abortion legislation and nuclear energy.

While voters overwhelmingly choose the established Democratic and Republican parties, many states offer something for everyone. California has 40 alternative candidates, Texas 32, New Jersey 27, Michigan 23 and several states have over 10.

Consumers, citizens, free labour, grass roots, liberals, peace and freedom, American independents, one unbought and one no-slogan will be on ballots next week.

The coalition has launched a public relations blitz titled the slogan "it's a man's world... unless women vote."

It includes radio and television spots in which female celebrities urge women to "vote for candidates who will make things better."

The women are also tailoring their drive to general interest political issues, not just feminist issues such as abortion and an equal rights amendment to the constitution.

For women, the economic stakes in this election are especially high," said Kathy Wilson.

"Over four million women are out of jobs and, for the 44 million that do have work, their pay checks are by and large lower than men's."

Women also express concern over Republican handling of the social security pension system.

But the effect would almost certainly be bad news in voting trends for Mr. Reagan's side and a boost for the Democrats.

The reason is what opinion pollsters call "the gender gap". Women are far more critical than men of Mr. Reagan and his policies. In one recent poll, only 36 per cent of women approved of his performance compared with 49 per cent of men.

Another survey found that 53 per cent of women support the Democratic Party and only 36 per cent the Republicans.

Moreover, women outnumber men in the United States, and have been voting in greater numbers than men—but they have not emerged as a real, unified pressure group at the polls.

Such a voting bloc is what feminists now aim to create in the most intensive political drive they have ever launched.

What makes this election well-suited to their efforts is that, even though President Reagan's own job is not at stake, his controversial policies of cutting spending on domestic benefit programmes while raising defence outlays and reducing taxes are at

issue almost everywhere.

"This year, candidates across the map know the gender gap is not just a figment of some pollster's imagination," said Kathy Wilson, head of the national women's political caucus.

"They know it pays to listen to women and that, frankly, they can't afford not to."

To make sure the message gets across, more than 20 groups representing about 10 million women—from staunch feminists to the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)—have joined forces to get out the women's vote.

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Chinese defector arrives in Taiwan

TAIPEI (R) — A defecting Communist Chinese air force pilot arrived from South Korea Sunday and told Nationalist officials he decided to risk his life in an escape to freedom, the defence ministry said.

Capt. Wu Yung-Ken, 25, who flew his MiG-19 fighter to Seoul two weeks ago, reached Taipei aboard a Taiwanese airliner after the Seoul government had agreed on humanitarian grounds to let him come to the Nationalist-ruled island, ministry spokesman Maj. Gen. Wang Miao said.

The pilot was quoted as telling two Nationalist escorting officials on the flight from Seoul to Taipei that he took his life in his hands when he decided to make his getaway to South Korea. Taiwan was too far for his fighter to reach.

The military spokesman said Capt. Wu would hold a press conference in the next few days.

Capt. Wu left his father, mother, two brothers and a sister in China. He flew his MiG to South Korea from Shantung province where he was stationed with a reconnaissance unit.

Authoritative sources said he was likely to be informed that he would receive a handsome cash reward for his defection.

It was not known how big the reward would be, but under an official scale an air force pilot who brings a MiG-19 to Taiwan is entitled to 4,000 taels of gold (more than \$2 million).

That was the amount given to Fan Yuan-Yen, a pilot who flew to Taiwan from Fukien in a MiG-19 in July 1977.

In his first public appearance in South Korea since he landed at an air base south of Seoul in a MiG-19 fighter on Oct. 16, Capt. Wu Yung-Ken said he was gratified by South Korea's decision to let him travel to Taiwan as soon as possible.

"I hated the controlled Communist society in China and had been looking for the first opportunity to escape," the 25-year-old pilot told a press conference at the South Korean defence ministry.

He said he took off in the MiG-19 soon after midday and headed straight for South Korea. Six minutes later he was ordered by Chinese authorities to turn his plane back, but he ignored the order and entered South Korean airspace half an hour after takeoff.

The pilot gave no details about his reported pursuit by other Chinese planes or how he came to arrive at Shimonriki airbase, designated as K-16, about 16 kilometres from Seoul.

Wearing a blue suit and tie, the short and slender captain faced about 100 reporters and spoke quietly with a slight smile flickering across his face at times.

Some Soviet diplomats in Britain to be sent back

LONDON (R) — Several Soviet diplomats and key officials in London are expected to be sent back to Moscow following interrogation of a Soviet defector, according to a Sunday Telegraph newspaper report.

The paper, in Sunday's early editions, said some diplomats might have left quietly already.

The British Foreign Office declined to comment but opposition Labour parliamentary Ted Leadbitter said he would send a formal question on the report to Foreign Secretary Francis Pym.

Press reports have said Vladimir Kuzichin, an official at the Soviet embassy in Iran who recently defected to Britain, has provided identities of hundreds of Soviet security service (KGB) officers in the Middle East and some in Britain.

The Sunday Telegraph said there was no suggestion of a large scale purge of Soviet diplomats in London.

In 1971 Britain expelled 105 Soviet diplomats and officials in a big anti-espionage operation.

The Sunday Telegraph said if Britain expelled Soviet officials it would help the Conservative government save face after U.S. press reports of a grave Soviet infiltration of British intelligence.

2 rivals vie for Japan's top job

TOKYO (R) — Two main rivals are emerging in elections for president of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) next month, Kyodo news agency said Sunday.

The presidency carries the post of prime minister with it by virtue of the party's parliamentary majority.

Four candidates were left in the running after party leaders failed to agree on a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who resigned as LDP president on Oct. 12.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, director-general of the administrative management agency, and Toshio Komoto, director-general of the economic planning agency, appeared each to have gained 260,000 supporters out of 1,040,000 eligible party members, Kyodo said.

Shintaro Abe, international trade and industry minister, appeared to have about 100,000 committed supporters and Ichiro Nakagawa, director-general of the science and technology agency, about 50,000, Kyodo said.

Sadat's brother jailed

CAIRO (R) — The brother of the late President Anwar Sadat has been jailed pending trial on charges of masterminding a spectacular series of business swindles, the Egyptian prosecutor general's office announced Sunday.

Imat Sadat, 57, and three of his sons were taken to Tora prison south of Cairo on Friday, an official said.

Mr. Sadat's four wives and 12 other children have been forbidden to leave Egypt while teams of investigators go through reports of crooked deals in towns from the Mediterranean coast to the Gulf of Suez.

The investigators say their inquiries point to the involvement of several government ministers and provincial governors. Newspapers have predicted a major scandal when the case comes to trial in January.

Reports leaked to the press from the prosecutor's office told of millions of Egyptian pounds paid by prospective home buyers to a cooperative building society which turned out to be fraudulent.

All assets of the Sadat family have been impounded during the inquiries. In a recent statement the prosecution said Mr. Sadat, his three wives and 15 children "committed acts which were bound to harm the economic interests of the Socialist society and corrupt the political life of the country."

The mass of press comment on the case has brought no suggestion of direct involvement by President Sadat, who was assassinated on Oct. 6, 1981.

Spanish anti-Pope turns up his nose at Pope John Paul during visit to Spain

By Brian Mooney

MADRID (R) — A blind former insurance salesman and a small band of fanatical followers are among the few Spaniards who do not intend to welcome Pope John Paul when he arrives Sunday.

For Clemente Dominguez Gomez, 66, claims to be Pope himself and has set up a rival papacy in his native city of Seville.

Claiming in addition the title of universal emperor with the rights to make and unmake kings and alter national frontiers, he crowned himself Pope Gregory XVII four years ago.

The Roman Catholic authorities in Spain and the Vatican dismiss Clemente's papacy as the product of a lunatic fringe and have warned followers that it is heretical.

But, like other anti-Popes through the ages, Clemente has gathered supporters for his "holy, Catholic, apostolic and palmarian" church which is based in an unfinished Basilica some 40 kilometres south of Seville.

There, the self-proclaimed Pope and the nuns and priests he has created in his encourage exact regular services.

The Basilica, consisting of six large concrete steeples and a vast concrete dome, stands in a field at Palmar de Troya.

The field was the scene of what four children claimed was a vision of the Virgin Mary in 1968. Others later claimed the same vision and the spot attracted many pilgrims.

One of them was Clemente Dominguez who, with a friend, Manuel Alonso Corral, bought the field in 1969.

They set up a small community around a shrine but were prevented from engaging in religious ceremonies because neither was an ordained priest.

That problem was solved by the arrival of retired Vietnamese Bishop Ngo Dinh Thuc.

The pair persuaded the bishop, who was in his eighties and living in a monastery near Rome, to visit their shrine in 1975.

Spanish church officials say it has never been clear what happened next but they relate that the bishop was so impressed by what he saw that he agreed to ordain the two men.

Now assumed the traditional church right according to which a bishop can ordain both other bishops and priests.

He started to anoint and ordain followers and established a new order, the Carmelites of Santa Fez (the holy face). With the aid of donations, the Basilica began to rise over the tawny landscape of Palmar de Troya.

When Paul VI died in 1978, Clemente held a rival conclave and emerged from it as Pope Gregory XVII. He proclaimed he would save the Roman Catholic church from Communists and Masons.

Since then he has ruled his church with a mixture of old-fashioned ritual and extravagant gestures, according to sources in Seville.

Reflecting his extreme right-wing views, Clemente has canonised Spain's former dictator Gen. Francisco Franco and his former Prime Minister Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco.

He also declared Christopher Columbus a saint.

In the last four years he has created more than 200 bishops and cardinals. Between May and October last year he issued more than 200 "papal edicts" on dogma.

Clemente is as fond of excommunicating cardinals as he is of creating them and his edicts frequently include expulsions from the church.

He describes himself as a sworn opponent of Pope John Paul.

The letters, written in French, were published in Seville to discredit Senor Clemente.

But it was too late. Clemente

NEWS IN BRIEF

Reagan's standing goes up in U.S.

NEW YORK (R) — President Reagan's popularity among voters has risen in the past month, according to an opinion poll issued in advance of Tuesday's congressional elections. Of 1,437 registered voters questioned between Oct. 25 and 27 for the New York Times-CBS News poll, 46 per cent approved of Mr. Reagan's handling of his job. In September a similar survey showed 43 per cent approving against 44 per cent disapproving.

Mrs. Gandhi appeals on behalf of Bhutto's sick widow

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has appealed to Pakistan to allow the ailing wife of executed Pakistani leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to go abroad for medical treatment, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported here. PTI said Mrs. Gandhi had written to Pakistan president Zia-ul-Haq interceding on behalf of Mrs. Nasrat Bhutto, who has sought permission to travel abroad for treatment of suspected lung cancer. Gen. Zia is flying here Monday for talks with Mrs. Gandhi before starting a South East Asian tour.

Thai forces capture jungle opium depot

BANGKOK (R) — Thai forces have captured a north Thailand jungle base run by Burmese opium warlord Chang Chee-Fu, military sources said Sunday. Five guerrillas were killed in the assault on Friday by government troops supported by helicopter gunships, they added. The action followed the seizure of a small heroin factory and other installations by Thai troops and border police.

Cairo frees 172 Muslim extremists

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian judicial authorities have released 172 Muslim extremists detained at the beginning of the year on suspicion of plotting the downfall of the government, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. A state security prosecution official said investigations were continuing with others to determine their position. He did not say how many. Nearly 300 Muslim fundamentalists, believed to be members of the clandestine Jihad (holy struggle) group, have yet to stand trial.

Russia cracks down on parasites

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union's biggest constituent republic—Russia—has introduced legal changes to allow tougher measures against people officially considered parasites. A decree of the supreme Soviet of the Russian federation was published extending the offences of vagrancy and begging to cover "leading another parasitic way of life." The legal changes increase the maximum penalty for second offenders from two to three years imprisonment. The decree says as an alternative to imprisonment or exile first offenders can be sent to corrective labour treatment centres for one to two years.

No negotiations for kidnapped man in Guatemala

GUATEMALA (R) — The brother of Guatemalan President Efraim Rios Montt has said he was in no position to comply with demands from gunmen who kidnapped his son 17 days ago. Edgar Rios Montt, who earlier offered himself in exchange for his son's release, said the kidnappers had given him until Nov. 1 to meet their demands. He said these were freedom for a certain Elena del Rosario, alleged to have been arrested by security forces last August, and a halt to the military search for the kidnappers. Mr. Rios Montt said government and military authorities denied holding Miss del Rosario.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHAHIN
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Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠952 ♠63 ♦10764 ♠AQ52
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass 1 ♠ Dble Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AQ1054 ♠6 ♦KQ962 ♠J6
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AK5 ♠854 ♦K10965 ♠AK
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East

1 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠A62 ♠K ♦KJ106532 ♠92
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ 2 ♦ 2 ♠ 3 ♦
Pass ?

What action do you take?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AKQ10763 ♠5 ♦A9842
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
?

What do you bid now?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠J ♠AJ98532 ♦7 ♠A1087
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

مكة المكرمة